FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TASS REPORTS 2 AUGUST MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS

LD0213207 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 2, TASS--Another meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT SEMINAR OPENS IN VIENNA

LD3117167 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 31, TASS--The 21st International Diplomatic Seminar has opened in Salzburg today. Its main subject is "arms control and disarmament." The seminar is being attended by noted political figures, heads of institutes for peace problems, scientists and diplomats from various countries.

The participants in the seminar are to examine the results of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, the latest proposals of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe and other issues.

U.S. 'ARBITRARY' INTERPRETATION HAMPERS FINAL ACT

LD040250Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Three years have passed since the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Here are some comments on this, contributed by news analyst Vladen Kuznetsov.

When the Final Act of that conference was signed, there were some who claimed it would have little effect on the relaxation of tensions in Europe. These sceptics have been proved wrong. The past 3 years have shown that the Final Act is a very authoritative document indeed, and countries are continually invoking it. One aspect of its effectiveness is that the opponents of relaxation feel their hands bound, and not long ago the New York TIMES even reported that American circles supporting a tough policy had begun discussing a possible U.S. renunciation of the 1975 act. Evidently someone decided that the act was an obstacle to returning to cold war and confrontation policies.

What has been strengthened above all in these 3 years is the political basis of cooperation in Europe. An important role in accomplishing this has been played by summit meetings. Just recall such major events as Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which resulted in the signing of a joint declaration and an agreement on developing and deepening the long-term industrial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, or recall the political documents signed in Moscow on the principles of good neighborly and friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic.

Political cooperation in Europe is based on the 10 principles that constitute the political foundation of the Final Act and the full implementation of confidence-building measures in the military field, which include advance notice of major military maneuvers. Trade and economic ties between the states of Europe are likewise being strengthened. Preparations have begun to tackle ecological problems on a European scale. There has been unquestionable progress in promoting the exchange of information and human contacts.

But further progress in promoting relaxation in Europe, and elsewhere for that matter, is hampered by Washington's attempts at arbitrary interpretation of the Final Act. The Belgrade conference made it clear that emphasizing some of its provisions to the detriment of others hinders the attainment of its general political objectives. At Belgrade, for example, the U.S. delegation singled out, among the 10 basic principles of the Final Act, principle seven, which concerns respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. This is, beyond doubt, an important principle, but certainly no more important than all the others. In fact it is stated in the Final Act that all the principles set forth in it are of primary significance; in other words, the principle of human rights cannot be interpreted and applied in the relations between states without due consideration for the other principles, among them the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

If this fact is ignored, if it is attempted to place the principle of human rights above the others, if such principles as sovereign equality and noninterference are treated as subordinate principles, then we are obviously faced with an attempt to reinterpret the Final Act and use it for intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

The nearsightedness of such a policy was noted at a news conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry held on 31 July. It was pointed out there that the Western campaign in defense of human rights in the socialist countries is an example of psychological warfare and, as such, completely contrary to the Final Act--just as are the unilateral measures in the United States to curtail trade and scientific and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev told the news conference that the USSR derives no particular advantages from trading with the United States. He pointed out the importance of a broader political approach to the development of American-Soviet relations, keeping in mind the weight of the two countries in world affairs, solving the problems of disarmament, strengthening international security and promoting the relaxation of tensions. The Soviet Union favors precisely such a broad and carefully considered approach to Soviet-American relations.

At the Belgrade conference, the Soviet Union outlined a program of action to promote military relaxation in Europe. The main points in this program are the following: reaching agreement not to enlarge the military and political alignments and alliances facing each other in Europe by admitting new members, refraining from military maneuvers in Europe that would involve more than 50,000 or 60,000 men and extending the confidence-building military measures envisaged in the Final Act to the countries situated in the southern part of the Mediterranean basin. These are Soviet proposals only in the sense that they come from the Soviet Union. Officially, they are European in character, as was pointed out at the foreign ministry's news conference. The Soviet Union is determined to follow the course charted at Helsinki and it expects the same of all the countries that participated in that conference.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON KOVALEV 31 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

The following variations to the article entitled "USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers' Press Conference on CSCE" published in the 1 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 1, were taken from Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug Morning Edition page 4:

page BB 2, paragraph five, last line, IZVESTIYA reads...faith of obligations stemming from the universally recognized principles and norms of international law..

page BB 2, paragraph seven, line one, IZVESTIYA reads...and take the so-called measures of confidence...

page BB 5, IZVESTIYA version wholly omits the remainder of the article after paragraph two ending with "Then A.G. Kovalev answered the questions of pressmen."

SOVIET OFFICIAL AT ILO RESIGNS, LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

OW031723Y Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, Aug 3 (AFP)--A Soviet high official at the International Labor Organization, Grigoriy Miagkov, has abruptly resigned his post and left for Moscow, reliable sources said here today. The sources said that Mr Miagkov handed in his resignation on Tuesday and left Switzerland yesterday.

In diplomatic circles here, Mr Miagkov had been suspected of being the main agent for the Soviet espionage arm, the KGB, in Geneva.

In June, he was subjected to a lengthy identity check by French police as he prepared to return to Switzerland following a weekend in France.

The check came a few days after the defection of a Soviet diplomat posted in Geneva, Vladimir Rezun. Mr Rezun, who asked for political asylum in Britain, accused a number of Soviet United Nations officials of being KGB members.

WEST DEMANDS OVERSTEP BOUNDS OF 'IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE'

LD031405Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 28 Jul 78 pp 30-31 LD

[Article by Boris Pishchik, deputy chief editor of NOVOYE VREMYA, in response to reader's query: "Conversation with a Reader"; first graf is reader's letter]

[Text] You keep on sharply criticizing human rights violations in Western countries. Yet when we in the West criticize similar irregularities in the Soviet Union you call this interference in internal affairs. Is this fair? [signed] John Richards. Memphis, United States.

It would not be fair, Mr Richards, if these "similar irregularities," as you call them, actually existed, if the picture painted by your propaganda reflected the true state of affairs. It is not criticism, whatever its source, that we are calling interference in our internal affairs. We are not afraid of criticism. Moreover, nobody is more capable than we of revealing and nobody is more resolute and sharper than we in exposing our shortcomings. Look at our newspapers over recent weeks, Mr Richards, and read the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the party Central Committee plenum. Besides analyzing the many things that have been done in recent years to develop Soviet agriculture, the report contains courageous and impartial criticism of shortcomings.

We are perfectly aware that the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism is not abating. In fact, it will get wider and assume even more acute forms. This is an objective fact and, by and large, a natural one. Indeed, the supporters of capitalism do not want to surrender their positions without a battle. It is therefore naive to expect them to look on with indifference while more and more people in bourgeois countries fall under the influence of socialist ideas and the example of world socialism. From their viewpoint, we are not in the least surprised at the calumnies of those Western mass information organs which have straddled the "defense of human rights" hobby-horse and are presenting their own interpretations of many phenomena in the socialist countries, thinking up "facts," supporting violators of Soviet laws and lauding "dissidents"... we are rebuffing and will continue to rebuff these calumnies, while bearing in mind, of course, that you cannot appeal to the conscience of people who have made slander their profession, although it is possible to open the eyes of many people who are being deceived or, as the Russian classic says, are being shown "carp done up like pig."

We accept the ideological enemy's challenge. We accept in full knowledge that many of imperialism's false and pseudoscientific ideas may still lead some of the public astray. We accept because we are convinced of the advantages of our scientific world outlook based on the laws of social development and expressing the people's interests.

The ideological struggle is one thing, but psychological warfare is quite another. Radios Liberty and Free Europe have been given the task of "changing"--undermining--existing regimes in the socialist countries. This is not criticism, Mr Richards, it is overt sabotage. This is what we call interference in internal affairs. Make this and that internal change and then we will negotiate with you in Vienna. Change the exit procedure and then we will grant you most favored nation status in trade. Revoke the sentences passed recently on convicted traitors, otherwise we will not sell you computers and other equipment. This is not criticism, Mr Richards, it is an unlawful and outrageous attempt to make the discussion of international problems and interstate relations dependent on the solution of questions which are exclusively an internal matter. This is what we call interference in internal affairs.

Our people do not accept these "rules of play." The procedure whereby citizens can leave the country is determined by Soviet law and by Soviet law alone. Soviet courts and Soviet courts alone decide how to deal with traitors. Foreign "reprisals" are pointless and attempts by certain Western circles to give the Soviet Union's marks "for behavior" are futile.

Under the influence of socialism the principle of peaceful coexistence is increasingly becoming the norm of relations among states with different social systems. Within the framework of this principle, Mr Richards, it is possible and necessary to tolerate criticism. At the same time, the observance of this principle totally rules out interference in other people's internal affairs on any pretext whatever.

KRAMINOV DISCUSSES WEST'S ATTITUDE TOWARD DETENTE

LD031135Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 7 LD

[D. Kraminov article: "Detente is the Main Condition of Security and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government and L.I. Brezhnev personally have made truly enormous efforts to supplement political detente with wide-ranging and specific measures leading to detente in the military field--measures which would halt the arms race, reduce the burden of military expenditure and eliminate the danger of a catastrophic nuclear war. At the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Talks the Soviet side has submitted a [illegible] program providing for the limitation of nuclear missile weapons under conditions of absolutely equal security. Going further, the Soviet Union proposed, in the program of further struggle for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and for national independence and freedom, approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, convening a conference of the nuclear powers--the USSR, United States, Britain, France and the PRC--to discuss the question of renouncing the use of nuclear weapons and banning their production. In accordance with the Soviet proposal three nuclear powers--the USSR, the United States and Britain--are holding talks on the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests. The Warsaw Pact states have suggested signing an agreement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Although the NATO countries have not accepted this proposal, it remains in force.

With its allies--the other socialist countries--the Soviet Union is holding talks in Vienna on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe, insisting on the equal safeguarding of the security of both the Eastern and Western sides. Coming halfway to meet the representatives of the Western countries, the socialist countries recently made new proposals guaranteeing equal security to the two sides.

The fruits of detente are weighty and important in the sphere of economic relations, to which both the Conference on Security and Cooperation and the Final Act reserved a large place. Over these 3 years economic cooperation initiated during the process of preparing and holding the conference (its first two phases lasted several years) was expanded and intensified comprehensively. Not only a considerable and sometimes multiple increase in the volume of trade but also the long-term and large-scale projects envisaged in the Final Act have become reality. In the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries large-scale industrial projects are being constructed with West European participation, and in Western and northern Europe plants using Soviet equipment and technology are operating or are under construction.

Cooperation is developing widely and fruitfully in the area of culture, science and environmental conservation. The best models of West European and American art and literature have become the possession of the peoples of the socialist countries, while the West European peoples have been acquainted with our best theatrical collectives and artists' ensembles.

True, some political saboteurs have tried to use the accords of the Final Act not to promote, as they envisage them, the exchange of spiritual values, but to force into the socialist countries spiritual poison--literature and movies preaching national hatred, racial discrimination, violence and pronography. And when the socialist countries resisted this, the political saboteurs--in the majority of cases special services engaged in espionage and acts of sabotage stand behind them--raised a cry, taken up by the capitalist press, about the Final Act violations and the obstacles allegedly created obstructing the "exchange of ideas."

The broader and more beneficial the influence of detente on mutual relations between states belonging to different social systems becomes, the fiercer the struggle waged against it by the reactionary and aggressive U.S. imperialist circles supported by equally reactionary and obdurate British conservatives and various rightwing neo-fascist organizations in the West European countries and Maoists of all stripes. The military-industrial complex in the United States grew, strengthened and seized ruling positions under conditions of the cold war. Constant, fierce confrontation with the socialist world, close to armed struggle (John Foster Dulles, the author of this policy, even invented the term "brinkmanship"--balancing on the brink of the abyss), enabled the military-industrial complex--the alliance of the military monopolies and the military--to dictate its will not only to Washington but to all NATO countries. Behind the screen of "safeguarding" Western Europe against the "Soviet threat", the U.S. monopolies seized the most profitable sectors of West European industry.

The easing of the cold war at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies was accompanied by a weakening of the positions of the U.S. monopolies in Western Europe and a growth in centrifugal forces in NATO, of which the United States was and remains the core and main force. [paragraph continues]

Emphasizing the independence of its policy, De Gaulle's France left the NATO military organization. Britain, which throughout the postwar years had played the role of the United States' main NATO partner, retreated into the shadows. Since the signing of a treaty with the USSR, the FRG has refused to play the role of the main cold war battlefield, displaying the desire to normalize relations with its socialist neighbors. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe completed the process of departure from the cold war while the Final Act enshrined the bases of relations between states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, fundamentally undermining the positions of the military-industrial complex.

Then its henchmen and agents in the state apparatus, parliaments and rightwing parties of the United States and Western Europe began a campaign against the Final Act, declaring it to be an "act of capitulation" and detente "a Soviet trap." The hirelings of the military monopolies like Jackson, the "Senator from Boeing," raised a cry about the "pernicious influence" of detente on U.S. defense capability and about the "undermining" of U.S. positions and the United State's "fall in prestige." All the capitalist mass information media, which presented any event inconvenient to the U.S. capitalist ruling clique--a leftwing forces' success at the Italian elections, a strike in France, British workers' take-over of enterprises closed down by their owners and so forth--as the result of detente, were mobilized to discredit the Final Act (the Final Act has not been published in full over these 3 years by a single major bourgeois newspaper). The efforts of senators, congressmen, politicians and journalists bought by the monopolies raised such a witches' sabbath in the United States around detente that President Ford, frightened by it, prohibited the use of the word "detente" in government documents and statements.

Washington did virtually nothing in any field to implement the Final Act. Moreover, in contrast to a number of other countries, the United States has regressed over these 3 years. It has renounced the Vladivostok accord and conclusion of a permanent strategic arms limitation agreement instead of a temporary one. Counter to the Final Act's economic articles banning discrimination in trade, the United States has retained discrimination with respect to the Soviet Union and has even stepped it up, turning trade into a means of political blackmail. Also in blatant and gross violation of the Final Act, distorting the articles on human rights the United States has tried to use them for overt, shameless interference in the affairs of socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, attempting to prescribe for it and its state and legal organs rules and norms of behavior advantageous to the U.S. anti-Soviets--be they senators or government officials.

Washington has transformed the exchange of information envisaged by the Final Act into a means of stoking hostility among Americans toward the Soviet state and socialist system. At the instigation of the U.S. ruling clique, the U.S. mass information media are conducting on a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda where base insinuations alternate with high-handedness and conceit of a master-race [raba gospod] and lies alternate with a scornful attitude toward Soviet people and slander against the USSR's state system with the desire to set one Soviet people against another and one nationality against another. In terms of its breadth, malice and persistence, the present anti-Soviet propaganda in the U.S. mass information media does not differ from the cold war times and in some respects even surpasses it.

This entire slanderous propaganda campaign, inspired by the military-industrial complex and Zionist capital, has not, however, seized hold of the broad strata of the U.S. people. Public opinion polls invariably show that the majority of the U.S. are in favor of the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations and the settlement of unresolved issues by negotiations, particularly through speedy conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement. Evidently taking into account this mass desire, President Carter, while announcing one anti-Soviet measure after another, unfailingly assures his audience of his intention to improve relations with the USSR, although fewer and fewer people believe these assurances.

It is also true that the anti-Soviet hysteria now stoked by Washington has possessed, outside the United States, only the most shameless rightwing circles, in particular obdurate British Conservatives, some rightwing Labourites and the reactionary capitalist press. The statesmen and politicians of Western Europe have found it necessary, precisely in this period of Washington's turn to cold war, to confirm their support for detente, stressing that a return to the period of confrontation threatens mankind with catastrophe. The peace-loving public has seen and continues to see in detente the main condition for the peoples' security and cooperation between states irrespective of their social systems.

TASS REPORTS 'IMPERIALISM ON TRIAL' AT YOUTH CONGRESS

LD031752Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 3, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Nikolay Chigir, reports:

The session of the Havana international tribunal "Youth Accuses Imperialism" is attracting the attention of all delegates to the Eleventh World Festival of Youths and Students, representatives of the foreign press and all the Cuban people, for four days here the members of the tribunal have been familiarising themselves with countless witness testimonies, documents and material evidence, exposing the monstrous crimes of imperialism and its repressive special services.

Besides the testimony of representatives of the youth of Afroa-Asia, European and American countries, the tribunal is hearing the evidence of people who for a long time, carrying out assignments of the security agencies of Cuba, acted as CIA agents and also its real agents, rendered harmless in good time and now serving prison terms for their crimes.

Jorge Lopez, the editor-in-chief of the JUVENTUD REBELLDE appeared on behalf of the Cuban youth he submitted a document which contained specific instances of direct complicity of the CIA and its agents in the murder of statesmen and political leaders of various countries of the world, who were objectionable to the American ruling quarters, including Patrice Lumumba and Ben Barki. Physical extermination of political leaders, parallel with terrorism, one of the documents of the tribunal emphasised, is one of the most widely used methods of the CIA.

Those present at the session of the tribunal met with indignation the documents submitted by Cuba and the testimony of agents and hired killers of the CIA. Now rendered harmless, on the long series of attempts prepared by this U.S. department on the lives of Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Ernesto Che Guevara and other Cuban leaders. Special noiseless pistols including those built into television cameras, rifles with an optical sight, grenade-throwers, powerful explosives, bombs, poisons--all these deadly means were delivered by the CIA to its agents sent to Cuba and some other countries, which Fidel Castro visited.

The dirty intrigues of the CIA, pursuing the aim of accusing Cuba of complicity in the assassination of U.S. President John Kennedy, were exposed at the sessions of the tribunal. It follows quite clearly from the testimony of witnesses including two former CIA officials, who had broken with that organization, Philip Agee and James Wilcott, who was the author of this falsification and what were the aims of the CIA.

The envoys of the youth of the world, who gathered in Havana, demand sharp condemnation of the imperialist masterminds and organisers of the monstrous conspiracies against the peoples. If the Nuremburg Tribunal, festival delegates say, was a major international trial of Nazi war criminals, the Havana tribunal is a major international trial, where imperialism and its special services are in the dock.

Days' Activities

LD041058Y Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 4, TASS--TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Alekseyev and Aleksandr Voropayev report:

The mammoth rally in support of the just struggle by the young people and students of the capitalist countries against exploitation and poverty has been a vivid demonstration of the strengthening proletarian solidarity of young people of the whole world. The rally was held at the current festival of youth and students, at the Casablanca shipbuilding yard on the outskirts of the Cuban capital.

The attention of the delegates to the 11th world festival, journalists and the whole Cuban public is riveted to the international tribunal "Youth Accuses Imperialism". Addressing its scheduled meeting, numerous witnesses for the prosecution and eye witnesses of the crimes of reaction condemned terror, repression and fascism, gave concrete evidence about the subversive actions of imperialism against the peoples fighting for their national liberation and social progress.

The international student centre under Havana University is bustling with activity. On the order of the day are questions of concern for progressive youth of all countries: preservation of peace and liquidation of oppression and arbitrary monopoly rule. Hundreds of delegates took part in the meeting of the discussion club of the centre for the elimination of illiteracy in the countries, whose peoples are selflessly working to overcome the hard legacy of the past. The participationof students in giving the wide masses of the working people access to the wealth of world culture, the tasks facing the progressive figures of culture are widely discussed at the international centre of young artists, where a meeting was held. Whose watchword was "for strengthening solidarity in the struggle against the suppression by imperialism of culture and national traditions."

TOKYO NUCLEAR WEAPONS CONFERENCE ISSUES DECLARATION

LD031346Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 3 TASS--The declaration adopted by the participants in the International Conference for a Ban on the Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, which was held in the Japanese capital, calls for stepping up the actions of all peace-loving forces of the world against the arms race. Nuclear weapons, says the declaration, mercilessly kill not only people, but also society, civilization and nature.

At present, there are nearly 370 thousand victims of the U.S. atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The progressive public of the whole world must intensify the movement for aid to the victims of the atomic bombings.

The declaration stresses that the nuclear weapons race is continuing. Thus, in particular, new types of mass destruction weapons, neutron bombs, are designed. All this increases the threat of outbreak of nuclear war. "We address all who cherish peace with a call for making efforts for curbing the arms race, for concluding an international treaty on a full ban on nuclear weapons, for establishing eternal peace on earth," it says.

The participants in the conference condemned the intrigues of imperialism, and declared against all forms of colonialism, and for the liquidation of military blocs.

WPC'S CHANDRA COMMENTS ON MOVEMENT'S TASKS

LD021700Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 2, TASS--The international peace movement is facing new tasks, said at a press conference here Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is now in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council. NATO leaders recently decided on a significant increase of the bloc's military potential and stepping up the arms race.

The negative signs of the new situation are the aggressive acts committed against Socialist Vietnam by Kampuchea and China, its supporter, which is joining more and more with imperialist forces in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world, he said.

The U.S. administration's decision to aggravate its relations with the Soviet Union constitutes another threat to peace and security.

Alignment of forces in the world arena has changed, Romesh Chandra said. The resolution of the peoples is borne out, among others, by the 700 million signatures under the new Stockholm Appeal and by the world campaign of protest against the neutron weapons.

Recent opinion polls have demonstrated that most people in the United States favour cooperation with the Soviet Union.

At the present stage, our chief task is to unite world public for the struggle against imperialist conspiracy, for peace and detente, he stressed.

The World Peace Council calls on all people of the planet to join it in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament. A constructive basis for this struggle is provided by the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for the consideration of the UN special General Assembly session on disarmament.

OREKHOV IN PRAVDA ON REPEAL OF MCGOVERN AMENDMENT

LD031119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[B. Orekhov article: "Relapse Into McCarthyism"]

[Text] A majority of the U.S. Senate recently demonstrated that the spirit of Senator McCarthy, who won fame as the initiator of the "witch-hunt," is making itself known increasingly frequently in the United States. By a 50-42 vote, the upper house voted to restore the State Department's right to prohibit entry to the United States by foreigners on the basis of their political allegiance.

The U.S. senators' step means that the United States is returning to cold war times in one more area--times when the reactionary McCarren-Walter Law was in operation, a law which prohibited issuing entry visas to "communists, Marxists and persons connected with groups holding similar convictions."

Only approximately 1 year ago, under pressure from U.S. and world public opinion, the Congress was obliged to declare that membership in political organizations, including the Communist Party, would not be grounds for refusing entry visas to the United States. This was stated in the "McGovern Amendment" approved by the legislators. Incidentally--and now is the very time to recall this--the "McGovern Amendment" was adopted on the initiative of J. Carter's administration, which at that time referred directly to the fact that the existence of the restrictions envisaged by the McCarren-Walter Law gives the Soviet Union and other socialist countries grounds for criticizing--quite validly--the United States for its nonobservance of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Senate decision is a graphic illustration of the hypocrisy and bigotry of official Washington with its notorious campaign "in defense of human rights" and its expatiating on "real freedoms." The initiators of the decision--Senators H. Jackson and H. Baker--and their supporters have shown the true worth of this political demagogy.

It also indicates that shameless anti-Sovietism, as practiced by figures such as AFL-CIO President G. Meany or the above-mentioned Senator Jackson, is now encountering a more favorable attitude than before from the administration.

The bill adopted by the U.S. Senate, which is directly at variance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, will presumably bring no laurels to those who pushed and voted for it. It is typical that the bill has resulted in legitimate concern even in the United States itself. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, that is, the very man whom Senators H. Jackson, H. Baker and their like wish to endow with the right "to refuse entry," has said that he does not want to prohibit the entry of foreigners who hold different political convictions. Advocating keeping the McGovern Amendment in force, C. Vance pointed out in a special letter to the Senate that its repeal would make the United States vulnerable to criticism on the human rights issue.

With regard to this Senate decision it is also possible to say that it has reflected the unfriendly attitudes toward the Soviet Union that have recently increased appreciably in the U.S. Congress. And this, as objective Washington commentators point out, is being considerably aided by the administration itself by its actions and statements that certainly do not help to improve Soviet-U.S. relations.

Commenting on the bill, which will "reestablish barriers to visits to the United States by communists," the New York TIMES points out that not only communists but also Americans wishing to receive them will undoubtedly be the victims of these measures. The newspaper calls the bill "an insulting and isolationist measure." Quite right. The actions of the U.S. legislators are insulting, above all, to the American people themselves. The "witch-hunt" did not make the United States more attractive in the past, nor will it do so now.

LAPIN ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY IN LIGHT OF VANCE VISIT

LD031610Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to go to the Middle East in a few days on a trip that will take him to Israel and Egypt. Radio Moscow observer Valentin Lapin makes this comment:
Cyrus Vance is going on a salvage mission. The Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, that brainchild of American diplomacy, have run into a blind alley as has been widely predicted in the Arab world. The deadlock is the result of the stand of Israel and its Washington patrons. All hopes Cairo might have harbored concerning mutual concessions have vanished. Tel Aviv, far from making any concessions, has demanded that Egypt should recognize its claims to the occupied Arab lands. This Cairo could not do and announced that it was adjourning the talks until Israel introduced new elements in its attitude. It is still difficult to judge how serious President as-Sadat's challenge really is. There have been occasions in the course of his separate dealing with Israel when he would walk out slamming the door only to display unexpected flexibility and to back down later. Washington did not like his gesture, naturally--the American press has assessed as unwise Cairo's refusal to resume direct contacts with Israel. At the same time it has declared that the United States will continue to mediate in the talks and consequently does not intend to bring pressure to bear on Israel.

An indicator of America's real stand on the matter is the huge military and economic aid it has been giving Israel. Tel Aviv gets from the United States more than $1 billion a year for military needs and its military might has always been its trump card in bargaining with Egypt. At the moment the chances of the Egyptian-Israeli talks being renewed are believed to be virtually nil, yet Washington is doing all it can to support As-Sadat's so-called peace initiative. This means the continuation of the policy of deepening the split among the Arabs and sabotaging a comprehensive settlement. Israel favors this line, of course; what it wants is foreign territory, not peace. It has used American credits and American weapons to develop Arab lands, so to speak, and to provoke a conflict in Lebanon.

At the recent conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, a special resolution was adopted at the initiative of Arab countries, stressing that American policy torpedoed a comprehensive settlement, ignored the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and therefore could never lead to a just peace in the Middle East.

Attempts to revive the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks show that Washington pursues its own [word indistinct] objectives in the region--objectives which have nothing in common with the interests of international security.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTES TO SUSPEND AID TO SYRIA

LD032144Y Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress passed a resolution to suspend economic aid to Syria for one year. The resolution is seen as direct U.S. pressure on the Syrian Government.

If approved by the Senate and the U.S. President, American economic aid to Syria will be ended on October 1 (i.e. for the 1979 fiscal year).

ABLAMOV SCORES HOUSE DECISIONS ON RHODESIA, CHILE, ROK

ID032145Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopted three different decisions, which, however, are similar in spirit. They concern countries with repressive regimes, and in all the three cases express direct support for these regimes.

The House of Representatives voted to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia on condition that it holds before the end of this year "free" elections and creates "a new government" understood to be controlled by the racists. It also resolutely rejected any attempts to cease military assistance to the Seoul [ROK] dictatorship and arms shipments to the Chilean junta.

All three decisions confirm once again that the United States supports the reactionary regimes which have established in their respective countries a reign of terror. They give the life to the falsity and hypocricy of the "human rights" campaign conducted by Washington.

Take Chile, for example. In this long suffering country, hundreds of thousands of people have been through the junta's torturechambers, thousands were murdered and 2,500 "disappeared" without leaving any trace. And what? The bloody regime of the fascist dictatorship has been "rewarded" by Washington in credits and loans reaching thousands of millions of dollars. In 1978 alone, American credits for the Pinochet clique will amount to 1,000 million dollars, a sum equal to the total volume of credit of the preceding 4 years.

Another similar client of Washington, notorious for its repressions against its political opponents or simply "dissidents"--the puppet regime in Seoul--received in the last 15 years U.S. arms to the sum of 5,500 million dollars. The South Korean rulers have also received 8,200 million dollars in economic aid. For 1979 fiscal year the U.S. administration has requested Congress for 336 million dollars for economic and military aid to Seoul. In addition, 1,300 million dollars will be spent in the course of another few years to rearm South Korea.

The lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia is conceived by Washington legislators to be a "reward" to the Rhodesian puppets and another attempt to save the racist regime in that country.

Spending thousands of millions of dollars, Washington is unsuccessfully trying to stop the national liberation of the peoples and social progress and to block the way for true democracy. In suppressing human rights at home, the United States spares no money to encourage their suppression in other countries of the world.

The talk of Washington politicians about eliminating racism and defending human rights, writes the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, is nothing but words which are belied by the concrete actions of the United States, be that in Latin America, Africa or any other region of the world.

CONGRESS APPROVES MORE FUNDS FOR DEVELOPING PERSHING MISSILE

LD032325Y Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--The United States is building up its military potential, rapidly implementing a broad program of developing new mass annihilation weapons systems.

The Congress approved the allocation to the Pentagon of more than 100 million dollars for experiments to improve the Pershing ballistic missile, with which at present NATO troops are armed. Spending for this purpose is included in a bill on Pentagon allocations for the 1979 fiscal year. It is planned to increase the radius and firing power of the missile system several times.

The Pentagon makes no secret of its plan to deploy the improved version of the missile in West European countries, first of all on FRG territory.

CRANE ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENT IN 1980 ELECTIONS

LD032318Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: Next presidential elections in November 1980 will be held in more than two years' time. But Philipp Crane, Republican, announced yesterday he is going to run for president.

P. Crane represents the right-wing of the Republican Party. He is close to one of the ultra-rightwing leaders Ronald Reagan, who failed to get the nomination in 1976.

The setbacks of the present Democratic administration revived hopes of many Republican leaders of having their representatives in the White House after the 1980 elections. Probable Republican contestants at present may include Leader of the Senate Republican Minority Howard Baker, Senator Weicker, Illinois Governor Thompson, as well as the "old guard" of the Republicans--former President Ford, R. Reagan, J. Connally.

GERASIMOV ARTICLE ATTACKS REPRESENTATIVE MCDONALD

LD031011 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 July 1978 publishes on page 3 a 600-word article by V. Gerasimov under the heading "Democracy With Fear: The Spirit of McCarthy," depicting Representative Larry McDonald as dreaming of a return to the time of McCarthy. Gerasimov states that McDonald, supported by 117 congressmen, is calling for the return of the Committee on Internal Security, successor to McCarthy's Committee on Un-American Activities. He goes on to describe McDonald's "dream" of judicial reprisals against demonstrators, telephone tapping, informers in public organizations, and so forth, saying: "How much the latter-day follower of McCarthy would like to expand still further this arsenal of inquisitorial methods and set them in motion on all continents."

CHINA

SHISHLIN CITES 'ACUTE STRUGGLE' IN PRC OVER USSR POLICY

LD081738Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A senior official of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has declared that the policies of the Chinese leaders on the world scene testify to Peking's striving for world domination. In his statement on Soviet Television, Nikolay Shishlin made the following points. Nikolay Shishlin said high-ranking Chinese officials had lately been paying visits to many countries. Several more such visits were scheduled by the Peking authorities for the near future. Nikolay Shishlin went on to say that concealed behind such actions are Peking's selfish goals. Peking, he pointed out, is seeking to adapt the nonalined movement to its own needs and later the movement's anti-imperialist stance. The Chinese leadership would also like to split the socialist countries and shatter their unity.

What is most striking, Nikolay Shishlin said, in today's Chinese policies is the obvious trend toward increasing cooperation with the United States, including cooperation in the military field. The United States decision to sell China equipment for combat aircraft in May was the first practical move toward promoting that cooperation. China assumes functions which the United States cannot perform itself for certain reasons. China interferes openly in the domestic affairs of certain African countries. So what we see is a sort of division of labor in American-Chinese cooperation. On the whole, this cooperation is oriented to whipping up tension in world relations and this agrees with the great power expansionist aspirations of the Chinese leaders.

Nikolay Shishlin described China's present-day policies toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as an outbreak of hatred. This is a genuine campaign for domination aimed against a socialist country which withstood 30 years of war against the imperialist hawks. Vietnam is now experiencing unconcealed Chinese pressure. It is facing an unprecedented and cynical challenge. Nikolay Shishlin said that the foreign and home policies of the Chinese leadership are carefully interrelated. China today is the scene of acute political struggle. This is a struggle between many and against many. Though the problems rising to the surface of this struggle, he pointed out, may look rather simple at a first glance, in reality they are much more complicated. Present invisibly in this struggle is the question of attitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. I think, Nikolay Shishlin went on, this question is due to arise before every Chinese official at all levels. As for China's present anti-Soviet and antisocialist line, Nikolay Shishlin said in conclusion, it cannot have any future.

VNA: PRC PROVOKES BORDER CHECKPOINT DISTRUBANCE

LD031925Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, the Peking authorities staged a new attempt to complicate the situation on the border with the Socialist Vietnam. On August 1, hundreds of people of the Chinese nationality who gathered at a checkpoint and were waiting for a permission to leave Vietnam were instigated to hostile actions against Vietnamese frontier guards by Chinese "agitators" who got into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. As a result of this provocation which was supported also by Chinese policemen who invaded the Vietnamese territory, a number of persons of the Chinese nationality left illegally the territory of Vietnam.

This action of the Chinese authorities which the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY described with full reason as a "serious violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam" shows that Peking goes further in its attacks on the Socialist Vietnam, attacks which show the overt great power hegemonist course of the Peking leadership.

The Chinese leaders denounced unilaterally the treaties of economic and technical assistance to Vietnam, unleashed veritable "psychological warfare" against that country, using as a pretext the so-called "problem" of persons of the Chinese nationality residing in the SRV whose rights are, allegedly, "infringed upon" by the Vietnamese authorities, the problem that was created by Peking. The gross economic, political and military pressure, unbridled lies and slander, provocations and blackmail--such is the range of methods which the Maoists use in an effort to make Vietnam give up its independent home and foreign policy, to subjugate Vietnam to their diktat.

Vietnam is the main, but not the only object in Asia for attacks of Peking hegemonists. Back in August 1965, Mao Tse-tung said at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee: We must necessarily get hold of Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore...Southeast Asia is a very rich area, it has vast reserves of minerals..." The present Peking leaders, following in the footsteps of the deceased "helmsman", stop at nothing striving to get hold of this vast and rich area. Hardly a day passes without news agencies and the press reporting even new provocations of the Maoists against neighbouring countries. Peking's territorial claims to neighbouring countries total no more no less than 10.5 million square kilometres.

Peking's fierce attacks on Socialist Vietnam are being rebuffed by determination of the heroic and courageous Vietnamese people to protect their socialist gains, to uphold their sovereignty, their inalienable national rights. There can be no doubt that Peking's attempts to subjugate Vietnam to its diktat are doomed to failure. But when commenting on the events of the Vietnamese-Chinese border, it is impossible to overlook another thing: The latest reports of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY constitute another proof that rabid hegemonism, the spirit of bellicose great-power chauvinism now permeates the entire activity of the Peking leaders, that the Maoists are ready to go any lengths to implement their aggressive expansionist designs...

So this calls for peoples' vigilance.

PEKING IGNORES RAPPROCHEMENT EFFORTS OF SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

OW031130Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Belov commentary]

[Excerpts] According to the 11th CCP National Congress and the latest NPC, Mao Tse-tung's thought and policies are the political and ideological basis for all party and state activities. Following the policies of their "great helmsman," Mao Tse-tung's political successors are trying in every possible way to (?oppose the USSR). Chinese Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien's article in the August issue of RED FLAG marking the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA is the latest proof. The title of this article is "Heighten Vigilance, Be Ready To Fight." It urges imperialist countries to adopt strong anti-Soviet policies.

Although the Soviet people cannot ignore the Peking leaders, anticommunist and anti-Soviet strategy, they believe their efforts to promote good relations between the USSR and China will inevitably be welcomed by the Chinese people. Facts have proved that there is no future in the anti-USSR strategy Mao Tse-tung imposed on China. It contradicts the ardent aspirations of Chinese workers and peasants. Regretfully, we must point out that the Chinese leaders are basing their foreign policy on anti-Sovietism. As for the USSR, it is strictly adhering to the policy set forth at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses aimed at overall normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed his views on Soviet-Chinese relations in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress 2 years ago. He said: If Peking returns to a policy truly based on Marxism-Leninism, renounces its antisocialist policy and embarks on a path of cooperation and solidarity with the socialist world, our side will respond appropriately and it will be possible to develop good USSR-PRC relations in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism.

The Chinese leaders, as regretfully evidenced by Chinese Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien's RED FLAG article, are still pursuing an anti-Soviet line, a provocation that may cause serious consequences.

PRC-U.S. ALLIANCE AGAINST AFRICAN STATES FORMED

LD031942Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of China has arrived in Somalia. Commenting on the visit, the Peking press points out that the current Chinese leadership acts once again as the friend and defender of the oppressed nations' interests. Our commentator Nikolay Khokhlov quotes facts proving that China's policy is just the opposite. Here is what he writes:

Developments in the African Horn, where the Western powers provoked Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia, have revealed China's close contacts with not only NATO countries but with antipopular regimes of the Arab world. It is these forces that have been delivering arms to the Somali troops fighting on the territory of the neighboring sovereign state. It should be said here that Peking holds a sort of priority in establishing contacts with regimes that pursue reactionary domestic and foreign policies and sow discord in various parts of Africa.

President Siad Barre went immediately to China after the failure of the aggression against Ethiopia to win more military support there. Somalia's request was granted. Foreign news agencies report that arms sent have to arrive in Somali from China and from NATO countries. This goes to show that the Somali leadership has not given up its expansionist plans. China's policies in Africa are getting more brazen and openly procolonialist. Peking was sending out greetings messages to the heads of state and government of the countries which took part in the suppression of the uprising in Shaba Province. The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, visited Kinshasa at a time when the intervention of the United States, France and Belgium was at its prime. The Chinese military cargoes were being brought to Zaire along with Western arms supplies. A Chinese military delegation visited Zaire recently and reached an agreement on more deliveries of Chinese weapons.

The following trend has lately been getting more and more pronounced. Together with the imperialist powers, China has been interfering in the domestic affairs of independent African countries, but in Cairo it has been seeking subversion against the liberation movement in southern Africa.

Coming to the foreground is the coordination of African policies between Peking and the imperialist powers. The American President's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, visited China for this purpose, where he held secret talks with the Chinese leaders over common coordinated policy in Africa. Brzezinski's visit helped to get into shape the actual alliance between the United States and China, an alliance aimed at splitting Africa, creating new tension spots on the continent, suppressing the liberation movement and rescuing the racist regimes. The false claim spread by Peking propaganda that China acts as a defender of the developing countries and an ally of the liberation movement has been exposed by fighting Africa.

NEPESOV WARNS AGAINST ARMING PRC, RECALLS GLOBAL AMBITIONS

LD031107Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 3 LD

["Observer" M. Nepesov article: "Peking: The Logic of Aggressive Schemes]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, Peking had few opportunities to become familiar with U.S. modern combat equipment. One such opportunity was the constant attempts to provoke the hijacking of combat equipment from a nearby location such as Taiwan. A substantial amount of money was allocated for this. As AFP reports from Hong Kong, a U.S. destroyer was the primary target--more than $4 million in gold. Next in value was a Phantom fighter-bomber--$500,000. Taiwanese pilots were to get slightly less for hijacking older models of aircraft. This was a lot of money, and the Chinese leadership was not stingy.

But now there is no longer any need for costly operations aimed at hijacking U.S. military equipment--the coveted equipment is falling into Peking's hands by itself. Recently, for instance, the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise visited Hong Kong. Strictly speaking, it had called in Hong Kong harbor before. But what was unusual was the fact that PRC officials were invited on board.

It should be noted that the Chinese officials' detailed familiarization with the U.S. aircraft carrier occurred soon after the visit to Peking by U.S. Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski. As the Western press reported, the types of weapons the United States might offer China was discussed at the talks. Less than a month passed after the visit before various complex technical equipment was sold to China with the sanction of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, including an infrared aerial scanning system, and apparatus to photograph the seabed from the air, which can be used for antisubmarine warfare. Commenting on these developments, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes: "Thus, J. Carter's administration is dealing with China as if China were a 'country allied with the United States.'" Why "as if"? Washington has by no means refuted these assertions. A few weeks before Z. Brzezinski's visit to China one of his closest assistants, Richard Solomon, wrote bluntly in FOREIGN AFFAIRS: "China has been transformed into an ally of the United States. The Peking leadership favors the strengthening of NATO and provides support for U.S. diplomacy on series of problems ranging from the Near East to South Asia."

In the opinion of the Western press, the NATO strategists, for example, are fascinated by the possibility of using modern weapons in the hands of Chinese soldiers against the Soviet Union and also against national liberation movements in various regions, primarily, in Asia and Africa. The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR bluntly writes: [paragraph continues]

The recent visit by Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, has revealed the United States' readiness to openly discuss common interests with China. Brzezinski went further than any high-ranking U.S. representative by depicting the Soviet Union as the common adversary." This readiness was illustrated when Brzezinski visited the Great Wall of China. He suggested a wager to see who could reach one of the wall's towers first. In doing so, he said, addressing Wang Hai-jung, a niece of Mao Tse-tung and PRC vice foreign minister, "if you get there last you will have to fight the Russians in Ethiopia. But if you win, then we, the Americans, will undertake that troublesome mission."

Brzezinski's comments are also being echoed by certain excessively bellicose representatives of the European NATO countries. For example, F. Bennett, a conservative member of the British Parliament, declared: "A complete coincidence of views and interests exists between China and Western Europe concerning joint action against the USSR." Chinese pronouncements repeat these statements: "China considers a Sino-Soviet war to be inevitable. As long as this social-imperialist country exists, I believe that war will be inevitable," said Liao Cheng-chih, an official Chinese spokesman.

Is it only the Soviet Union that is threatened by Peking's alliance with the NATO powers? Asia has always been a target for Peking's expansionist aspirations. "We must, without fail, secure Southeast Asia--including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore--for ourselves..." said Mao Tse-tung. "A region like Southeast Asia is very rich and there are very many minerals there.... In the future it will be very useful for the development of China's industry."

The present Chinese leaders are faithfully following the instructions of the "great helmsman." Thus, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, has repeatedly stressed that Mao Tse-tung personally developed the "line, course and political aims" for Chinese foreign policy and that the present Chinese leadership will continue resolutely to implement them. Thus, for instance, Hua Kuo-feng's government considers more than 100 islands, sandbars and reefs in the South China Sea to be Chinese territory. As the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY wrote, these islands have been "temporarily lost" and they are "to be liberated."

Although, as India's SAMACHAR noted, "the Chinese military potential is currently inadequate for Peking to be able to establish control over this region of the world, the Chinese leaders have by no means abandoned the main aims and principles of their great-power foreign policy." This is why the U.S. Government decision to deliver infrared equipment, which can be used for military purposes, to China was greeted with perfectly understandable anxiety in India's ruling circles. Commenting on the current development of Sino-U.S. relations, the TIMES OF INDIA believes that it provides China with the opportunity to free 30 divisions and triple the number of troops on the Indian border without transferring divisions from the Soviet border.

The reinforcement of China's arsenal with NATO arms is generating particular alarm in those Asian countries where Maoist agents--so-called insurgents--are operating. It is well known, for example, that these "insurgents" in Burma regularly receive Chinese arms. Chinese military assistance has long been given to rebels from the Naga and Miao tribes which are waging an armed struggle against the Indian Government. [paragraph continues]

Chinese weapons are also supplied to the pro-Maoist New People's Army in the Philippines which, for many years, has provoked armed conflicts in various regions of the country. The equipping of the Chinese Army with modern Western arms will undoubtedly enable the Peking leaders to considerably increase their military aid to the Maoist "insurgents" in various Asian countries who are waging an undeclared war against lawful governments.

Meanwhile, those who believe that the Chinese incursion near the Senkaku Archipelago affects only Japan are profoundly mistaken. It should not be forgotten that back in 1959 Mao Tse-tung said: "We must subjugate the world. Our target is the entire world. We will create a mighty power." The promotion of such a strategic aim automatically makes all states, including the most developed ones, potential enemies of the latter-day claimants to world domination. A number of sober-minded Western politicians also realize this. Thus, R. Cook, a British Labour member of Parliament, recently declared bluntly: "We have no guarantee that in the future these weapons will not be used against the West." "The sale of weapons to China," West German Social Democrat M. Gessner points out, "could have fatal results for the entire world." He drew attention to the danger of equipping China with Western weapons, calling this policy "dubious" and "a two-pointed stick." Meanwhile, some people in the United States are admitting that this "dubious" policy has already played a sinister role in the creation of nuclear missiles in China. A total of almost 100 Chinese scientists who participated in creating Chinese atomic weapons and missiles came to the PRC from the United States. The existence of nuclear missile weapons in China is already harming the population of many countries, and not just Asian countries.

Peking carries out almost all the tests of its atomic devices in the atmosphere. In March 1978, for instance, China conducted its 23d nuclear test. An enormous radioactive cloud, after dropping part of its poisonous fallout on a number of Asian countries, reached Alaska and other Western states of the United States. A real danger of the radioactive pollution of the soil and crops has emerged. Previous nuclear explosions in China, as U.S. scientists have established, have already been the cause of grave illnesses among many Americans.

But radioactive products cannot, after all, only be delivered by clouds. In September last year, a report appeared in the Chinese newspaper CHIEH FANG CHUN PAO concerning the fact that China has conducted tests of guided missiles with nuclear warheads. What will prevent the Peking leaders from turning their launching devices in a direction opposite to the one in which certain short-sighted figures are trying to get them directed? The contents of a secret document presented by Teng Hsiao-ping at the July CCP Central Committee Plenum recently became known in Japan. In particular, when explaining the reasons for Peking's rapprochement with Washington, Teng pointed out the main thing--the possibility of obtaining U.S. technology and modern equipment. After China has fortified its position with the help of the United States, we will be able to dictate terms to the United States. Many top U.S. figures, Teng pointed out, are now traveling to China. The Carter administration is fawning on us while, of course, pursuing its own objectives. But how pitiful the Americans' naivete is. We will make them accept our terms and our terms alone. As the foreign press asserts, "all the armed forces in China--from the central leadership down to the lowest units--are now involved in work on weapons systems for the future and on fighting tactics." This attests, the Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET believes, "that China wants to issue a challenge in the year 2000." This bourgeois newspaper does not explain to whom China's challenge will be issued. What difference does it make to whom it will be issued? After all, it must be already clear to everyone that Peking is a threat to all.

MOSCOW REPORTS BREZHNEV-GIEREK TALKS IN CRIMEA

LD031722Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting in the Crimea today with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on vacation in our country.

They discussed the tasks which the two fraternal parties are now working to solve. Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek expressed satisfaction at the intensive nature of the links between the CPSU and the PZPR and the successful development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. They emphasized the outstanding importance of the flight of the international crew consisting of a Soviet and a Polish cosmonaut, which personifies the fruitful interaction between the fraternal peoples in the important matter of mastering space.

Examining the results of the implementation of the accords reached at the Crimea meetings in 1977 and also in Moscow in April this year, Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek noted the need to speed up drafting and implementing a long-term program for specialization and joint production between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. They also reaffirmed a determination actively to promote the implementation of long-term special-purpose programs for multifaceted economic cooperation.

During the exchange of views on pressing problems of international life, the participants condemned the attempts by the U.S. administration to use trade as an instrument of pressure and blackmail in relations with socialist countries. Naturally such methods will not provide anything for their initiators, but can do perceptible damage to the cause of international cooperation.

Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek reaffirmed the adherence of their countries to detente, which continues to dominate international relations although it has run into quite a few complications. The necessary prerequisite for overcoming these complications and for the further development of the detente process is a s rict following of the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which was signed 3 years ago by the supreme representatives of 35 states.

The great-power and hegemonistic line of the Chinese leadership toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was resolutely condemned. The Soviet Union and People's Poland express their unfailing solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who, passing the test of the stern struggle against the imperialist aggressors, defended their independence, achieved unification of their homeland and are now building a socialist society.

Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek expressed support for the peoples of Africa, Asia and other continents, who are struggling against the imperialist policy of oppression and interference in the internal affairs of independent states.

The conversation between Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and was marked by a unity of views on the issues discussed.

Chernenko, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the talk.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD031748Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--A meeting was held in the Kremlin today of Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili and Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov with a delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

The head of the delegation of Algerian MPs Rabah Bitat delivered a personal message from President, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Houari Boumediene to General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, mutual wish was expressed to further strengthen multi-faceted cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, meeting the vital interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

In the discussion of international issues, significance was stressed of strengthening the cohesion of the Arab and African countries on the anti-imperialist basis and their ties with the socialist community for a resolute rebuff to the striving of the reaction to impose a neocolonialist order and weaken the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, for the liquidation of colonialist-racialist regimes, for international security, disarmament and peace.

The delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic paid a visit to the Moscow City Soviet. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet Vladimir Promyslov told the guests about the municipal economy of the capital and prospects for its development, as well as the activity of the Moscow City Soviet.

The delegation went to Lenin's mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

A luncheon was given in honour of the delegation on behalf of chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during which Aleksey Shitikov and Rabah Bitat exchanged friendly toasts.

FATAH LEADER PRAISES SOVIET, SOCIALIST COMMUNITY SUPPORT

LD040928Y Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--A press conference was held here today by a delegation of Fatah organization of the Palestinian resistance movement now staying in the Soviet Union. The delegation is led by member of the Fatah Central Council Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad).

Speaking at the press conference, Salah Khalaf expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people and Soviet Government for solidarity with Arab peoples, for political, moral and material assistance given by the Soviet Union in the just struggle of Arab peoples, specifically of the Palestinian Arab people.

Many victories of the Palestinian people and its successes on the world arena were achieved due to support and disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Describing the situation in the Middle Eas', Salah Khalaf said: "We are living through a difficult period. World imperialism and Zionism are plotting in an effort to crush the Palestinian resistance movement. But despite this, our movement can rebuff any aggression can preserve unity of our people and uphold our revolution."

Egyptian President as-Sadat has now merged forces with world imperialism and Zionism, Salah Khalaf said. President as-Sadat's betrayal dealt a blow at our struggle, and his capitulatory policy split the single antiimperialist front of Arab peoples. But all encroachements of imperialism and Zionism and As-Sadat's capitulatory course are doomed to failure. Our just cause will triumph. We shall continue the struggle to implement just national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

In conclusion of his statement Salah Khalaf stressed that the Palestinian people, their liberation movement intend to continue strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, with other countries of the socialist community.

TASS NOTES ASSASSINATION OF PLO REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS

LD032018Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 3, TASS--Head of Representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in France 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq and deputy head of the representation Adnan Hammad were killed in Paris today.

This is the third assassination of prominent representatives of the Palestine liberation abroad in the current year. Representative of the PLO in Britain sa'id Hammami was killed by hired assassins in London in January of this year. Ali Yasin, the head of the PLO Bureau in Kuwait was killed in June.

ISRAEL BOMBS PALESTINIAN CAMP IN LEBANON

LD032215Y Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 3, TASS--The Israeli military carried out a new provocation against sovereign Lebanon. Today Israeli aircraft bombed a Palestinian camp situated 15 kilometres from the town of Sidon in South Lebanon.

LEBANESE ARMY'S EFFORTS MEET RIGHTIST RESISTANCE

LD031530Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 3, TASS--An explosive situation has again emerged in the south of Lebanon. Lebanese Army units, which were sent to the southern areas of that country for restoring there state sovereignty, were forced to stop their advance after meeting with armed counteraction by right-wing Christian detachments. The army battalion halted in the area of Kawkaba came under artillery fire by the conservatives. Several shells exploded in the center of Hasbayya populated locality inflicting considerable material damage. According to eyewitnesses, shelling was also done by Israeli artillery massed in the area of Tall al 'Aba Asiyah on the border with Lebanon. According to the communique of the military command, the Lebanese forces showed restraint and did not return fire, fully coordinating their actions with the interim U.N. force.

In connection with the fresh escalation of tensions in the south of Lebanon, noteworthy are the bellicose statements made by the leaders of the conservative forces openly threatening to open hostilities against the regular army if it tries to advance to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

A tense situation remains in the Lebanese capital. Armed right-wing Christian detachments do not cease their provocative actions against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. In the course of the day yesterday, they opened fire on the positions of the inter-Arab force in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Shiyah, and some other eastern districts of Beirut. Exchanges of fire also spread to the western part of the city, where there are civilian casualties.

The actions of the conservative forces provoking new armed clashes are openly encouraged by Tel Aviv, which is interested in frustrating the plans of the Lebanese authorities for a normalization of the situation. The United States has also played a sordid role in the escalation of tensions in Lebanon. According to foreign news agencies, the U.S. House of Representatives declared by a majority vote for cancelling U.S. aid to Syria, whose troops are included in the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The decision was motivated by the allegations that the inter-Arab force is "killing peaceful Lebanese Christian citizens."

The designs of the Lebanese right-wing circles, doing the bidding of Tel Aviv, cause serious concern among the country's public. A statement published here by the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon stresses that the developments of the last days testify to Israel's intention to preserve its undivided rule over the southern regions of Lebanon with the assistance of the right-wing Christian armed units which cooperate with it. The statement contains an appeal to all the Lebanese patriots to close their ranks in order to foil the aggressive designs of reaction aimed at escalating tensions in Lebanon and dividing the country.

Al-Huss Address

LD032222Y Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 3, TASS--Lebanon's Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made today an address to the nation urging it to support the government's efforts aimed at restoring state sovereignty over southern areas. He said that in a difficult situation that has now formed in the country, at a time when the Lebanese Army heading to the south comes up against Israel's resistance camouflaged by actions of different local groupings, national duty requires that everybody should rally around the government and help it to implement an important initiative which, it is to be hoped, will be the initial step on the road to solving the problem of the south of Lebanon. Its implementation is aimed at the strengthening of security in the country, and thus, at getting a way out of the vicious circle in which Lebanon still remains, Salim al-Huss stressed.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PLAN FOR WEST BANK, GAZA IGNORES PALESTINIANS

LD040951Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 28 Jul 78 pp 8-9 LD

[Article by F. Yugov: "The Revival of Separate Diplomacy"]

[Text] Soon after his heavily publicized trip to Jerusalem last November, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat said with a touch of defiance that he would follow the path he had embarked on "to the end." [paragraph continues]

But the "end" is not yet in sight. As might have been expected, the Israeli leaders viewed Cairo's "peace initiative," which split the ranks of the Arab front of struggle, as grounds for further toughening their demands.

The development of events in the Near East, in particular the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has shown that there are still plans to conclude a capitulationist agreement with the aggressor and that the situation will become increasingly complicated, thereby making the prospect of establishing a just peace even more remote. Nobody is seriously attempting to maintain that the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks are aimed at achieving an all-embracing settlement. In fact, they were deadlocked some time ago. The Egyptian president has not attained any of his declared goals and finds himself profoundly isolated in the inter-Arab arena. This, the New York DAILY NEWS states, "is seriously undermining As-Sadat's political authority" in Egypt itself.

Attempts by imperialist circles and Arab reaction to save the separate deals policy are being made on several different fronts. Since January, when the official Egyptian-Israeli dialog was broken off, U.S. Near East diplomacy has essentially been pursuing a single goal: The goal of reviving these talks and then getting at least one more Arab country to join them. It would then be possible to conceal, if not legalize a separate accord between Cairo and Tel Aviv. It is no accident that conservative Arab states, headed by Saudi Arabia and Sudan, are making an effort to convene an all-Arab summit conference. Clearly, under conditions where the Egyptian leaders are refusing to acknowledge that their course is wrong and are refusing to return to joint actions with the other Arab countries and the PLO, such a conference would be merely an incentive to reach a separate accord.

But the main hope of reviving the Egyptian-Israeli talks lay with the 18-19 July conference in England between Egyptian Foreign Minister M. Kamil and his Israeli colleague M. Dayan under the aegis of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. The decision to hold this meeting was preceded by an understanding between the U.S. administration and the Cairo leadership that Egypt would submit its Near East settlement plan in response to the "Begin plan."

But, as is know, the "Begin plan" amounts to perpetuating the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, which Tel Aviv insists on calling by the Biblical names of Judea and Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. The only thing to which the majority of the Israeli Cabinet will agree is that these territories should have limited "administrative autonomy." They want to introduce this "autonomy" for 5 years, after which Israel, Jordan and the local inhabitants--Palestinian Arabs--will "discuss" their future relations. Of course, they intend to keep all the Israeli settlements, 100 of them, on the captured lands. In short, the "Begin plan" is a program for the annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands.

The Egyptian plan was published on 5 July. As the U.S. paper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, it was the "result of joint efforts between the United States and Egypt.... State Department officials reported that the Egyptians submitted their draft to the United States to obtain their opinion and then made alterations based on the U.S. observations." The direction of these changes is clear: In fact Washington, despite certain ostentatious remonstrations, has always supported and continues to support the Israeli rulers' expansionist course.

What is contained in the Egyptian plan, which is deliberately confined, as is stressed in Cairo, to the Palestinian aspect of the settlement problem? It is based on As-Sadat's well known idea that was expressed in a 10 May interview with a U.S. journalist: The idea of restoring for at least 5 years, the situation that existed before the 1967 Parael aggression, i.e., to place the Palestinian lands occupied by Israel in 1967 under the control of Jordan (the West Bank of the Jordan) and Egypt (the Gaza Strip). Israeli forces must withdraw for a period of 5 years. It is intended--by analogy with the Israeli plan--to introduce local self-government in these same areas.

The Egyptian proposals ignore the PLO, which is recognized by the international community as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. They emphasize the implementation of the UN resolutions "concerning Palestinian refugees," but not the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and they totally ignore the Palestinian state issue. It is clear from the proposals that all matters concerning the Palestinian people, which includes the question of their future, will be decided not by them but by "talks involving Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Palestinian representatives."

As many political commentators have noted, the Egyptian program only pretends to solve the Palestinian problem and in fact contemplates further concessions to Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people's interests.

Not surprisingly, the paper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Palestinian resistance movement, viewed Cairo's plan as a further retreat by the Egyptian leadership under pressure from the Israeli expansionists. "The new draft, like all preceding ones," the paper writes, "is doomed to inevitable failure since it ignores and supplants the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. "The Damascus paper ATH-THAWRAH called the Egyptian proposals "capitulation both in form and in content."

The Egyptian proposals were welcomed in the West. The New York TIMES, for example, noted with satisfaction that they "have something in common with the 26-point plan proposed by Israel last December" and they "do not envisage any specific role for the PLO."

Yet, in spite of all this, Tel Aviv's reaction even to these proposals was negative! Why? Because the Israeli Government is now demanding not individual concessions but total capitulation by Egypt in the separate talks. Israel managed to reject the Egyptian plan twice--the first time even before it was officially published.

This began to have an effect.

Before the tripartite conference in England, President as-Sadat, with his War Minister Al-Jamasi, met with Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman in Salzburg (Austria) and delivered the modified Egyptian proposals. Judging by their content, which was reported by the Jerusalem POST, the Cairo leadership was prepared to make new concessions to the aggressor. Within the framework of the "peace settlement", the Egyptian president agreed to an Israeli "military presence" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip "if this is needed to satisfy its requirements from the viewpoint of defense" and to preserve the Israeli militarized settlements there. He also consented to "a certain alteration" in the pre-1967 borders of these territories. As for the Israeli air bases in Egyptian Sinai, they can remain as "civilian sites."

On the eve of the talks in the secluded Leeds Castle in southern England, leading Cairo figures--As-Sadat, Kamil, Al-Jamasi and Deputy Premier At-Tuhami--literally took over the Israeli papers. In their interviews they stressed that "there are no great differences" between Egyptian and Israeli views concerning the foundations of peace in the Near East (As-Sadat), that "the Egyptian proposals could undergo alteration in the course of the talks" (Kamil).

U.S. diplomacy--the main initiator of the Leeds Castle conference--established the following task: "To formulate a mechanism for the continuation of the talks," or rather for the salvation and continuation of separate deals between the Arabs and Israel. Moreover, we repeat that Washington is doing its best to involve other Arab countries, primarily Jordan, in the talks. Now that the meeting in England is behind us, commentators believe that it produced no concrete results and that it failed to break the separate diplomacy deadlock. The actual participants do not conceal this fact either. No date has been set for the resumption of the Israeli-Egyptian talks. But efforts to revive them in some way or another continue: Special U.S. envoy A. Atherton is on a tour of Near East capitals, and he will be followed by C. Vance.

But, however long the attempts to solve the Near East problem on the basis of separate deals last, the situation will not change: The roots of the conflict will not be removed, the hotbed of tension will remain and the peace that the peoples of the Near East are awaiting will not come. A genuinely just and all-embracing settlement is possible only if the separate talks maneuvers stop completely and return to collective efforts by all interested sides. This is what the Soviet Union has continuously advocated.

MAURITANIAN MINISTER SEES RESOLUTION OF SAHARA PROBLEM

LD011113Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Mauritania's Position"]

[Text] Algiers, 26 July--For the first time favorable conditions have formed for a positive step to be taken in the settlement of the problem of the western Sahara, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Mohamed Lagdhaf stated at a press conference in Nouakchott.

According to foreign press agency reports, Thiam el Hadj, a member of the "Military Committee of National Revival" which has come to power, has stated that one of the main reasons for the overthrow of the former regime was its inability to achieve real peace for the region.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN CHARGE'S RECEPTION--TASS--I. 'Abd al-Muta'a Shalabiyah, Egyptian charge d'affairs in the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday--revolution day. The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD]

GREECE OPPOSES RESUMPTION OF U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO TURKEY

LD031407Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[B. Lipovoy report: "Reaction to the American Senate's Decision"]

[Text] Athens--The U.S. Senate's decision to lift the embargo on supplies of American weapons to Turkey has aroused an extremely negative reaction in government, political and public circles in Cyprus and Greece.

A Greek Government statement published in Athens expresses regret at the U.S. Senate decision and voices the fear that this step could have negative consequences both for the development of the situation in Cyprus and for maintaining peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The overwhelming majority of the Greek opposition parties have assessed the U.S. Senate decision to lift the embargo on supplies of American weapons to Turkey as further evidence of the U.S. desire to strengthen NATO's positions on its southern flank at whatever cost, by dragging Turkey and Greece into a new stage in the arms race and as ignoring the interests of the peoples of those countries and of Cyprus. This is how the U.S. promise to raise military aid to Greece to $175 million in the next fiscal year is regarded in Athens.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the U.S. Senate has adopted such a decision, says a statement by A. Papandreou, leader of the country's biggest opposition party--the Panhellenic Socialist Union (PASOK). This decision, in his words, is a confirmation of the imperialist and aggressive nature of the policy being implemented by the United States and NATO. This policy pursues NATO's narrow, bloc interests in the Mediterranean. Pointing to the danger of pursuing the thesis that "Greece belongs to the West," the PASOK leader demanded that the government implement a self-sufficient and independent policy.

GREECE USES OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON ARMS EMBARGO DECISION

LD031156Y Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Athens, August 3 TASS--The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to lift the embargo on U.S. arms supplies to Turkey has been condemned by the Government of Greece.

The official statement issued here by the Government of Greece deplores the decision of the Congress. The lifting of the embargo is evidence of not only the inconsistency of the U.S. administration, but also creates dangers and difficulties in the resolution of problems in that area, the statement notes.

The U.S. administration, says the statement, is assuming very great responsibility. Greece has called upon the United States to cancel its decision.

PETROV: WEST PLAYING 'LOSING GAME' OVER NAMIBIA

LD031952Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] In a recent statement on the Namibia problem the head of the U.S. administration expressed the hope for an early and successful solution. A new state, the former South-West Africa and now Namibia, would be set up, he added optimistically. FRANCE-PRESSE in turn reports that officials of the French Foreign Ministry are exchanging congratulations. The occasion is the formal agreement for the South African Government with the Western plan for Namibia.

Is the freedom of Namibia so near in deed as the West claims it is? I think it is too early to make such conclusions. There are many facts to show that the West is continuing its intricate diplomatic and political games aimed at anything but the genuine freedom of the Namibians. Its true objective is to make the Namibian patriots stop their liberation struggle, lay down arms and accept the Western plan in full.

Meanwhile, as an analysis shows, this plan fails to insure the birth of a genuinely independent country. For example, it does not provide for any measures guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Namibia--an issue which has assumed special importance in view of the illegal annexation by the South African racists of Walvis Bay, the country's only deep water port and its main sea gate. It is a known fact that those who possess the port control the whole of Namibian territory.

I am deeply convinced that when the West voted for the Security Council resolution on Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibian territory it was nothing but an element of the game it is playing. The West approved the resolution, and South Africa firmly rejected it. That was followed by reassuring words from the U.S. administration. The problem of Walvis Bay, it maintains, would be settled later on between a future Namibian state and South Africa.

Of course, such promises are absolutely groundless. The U.S. administration knows perfectly well that South Africa will never agree voluntarily to give up its control of the port. The South African premier, Vorster, acted very much like the West. After agreeing to receive a special envoy of the United Nations, he said this does not mean that he agrees with the UN decision. South Africa, Vorster emphasized, flatly rejects any UN right to determine the status of Walvis Bay.

Yet the West gains little by its intricate hypocritical game around the Namibian problem. In a recent statement to the press SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has warned that his organization will not order a cease-fire till South Africa withdraws all its troops. Sam Nujoma again demanded the abrogation of all oppressive laws and the release of political prisoners. Walvis Bay, the leader of Namibia's patriots stressed, has been and will remain an integral part of Namibia. The struggle for the complete decolonization of Namibia, he said, will be carried on by political, diplomatic and military means till complete victory.

I think that the West is playing a losing game.

ETHIOPIA'S FELEKE SPEAKS ON WEST'S PAN-AFRICAN FORCE PLANS

LD032000Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 3, TASS--Plans to set up a so-called pan-African force, which are being drawn up in Washington, Paris, Brussels and other NATO capitals are aimed at suppressing the national-liberation movements and revolutionary processes in Africa, stated Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. He was speaking here upon his return from Belgrade, where he headed the Ethiopian delegation at the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers.

The minister condemned U.S. manoeuvres to build up tension in the area of the Horn of Africa. This is [words indistinct] particularly by deliveries of most up-to-date American weapons to Saudi Arabia which, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis (?stated) will be sent against progressive countries of the region such as Ethiopia. He exposed attempts by Arab reactionaries to undermine Ethiopia's national unity, to strangle its revolution by means of separatist grouping in the province of Eritrea.

Nothing but interference by external forces in the pay of imperialism prevents a settlement of the controversial questions by peaceful means.

In the face of the collusion of imperialism and reaction, and [words indistinct] manoeuvre aimed at destabilising the [word indistinct] won on the African Continent, the minister said, all progressive forces in the nonalignment movement must join ranks and act in a united front against the threat to universal peace and security.

Feleke Gedle-Giorgis spoke highly of the selfless aid given by the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union and Cuba first of all, to African countries in the defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He emphasized that the USSR and Cuba came to the help of the continent's countries at the request of their legitimate governments.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER

LD040717 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 78 publishes on page 5 an 800-word Lusaka dispatch from V. Volkov and V. Novikov under the heading "Stop Imperialist Interference!" reporting their interview with Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, on the situation in South Africa and on recent events in Africa. He is quoted as saying that the "two-faced policy of Washington and its allies with respect to the racist regimes of southern Africa is seen in all the colonialists' actions," including the intervention in Zaire, and that their aim is to "sow distrust among Africans toward the Soviet Union and other socialist states and leave the countries of Africa face to face with the imperialist predators." Dadoo is reported as saying that "Peking's actions in Angola and Zaire during events in the Horn of Africa showed yet again that great-power chauvinism and hegemonist plans have placed the Chinese leadership on a level with the worst enemies of the African peoples."

BRIEFS

AID FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN--TASS--Following the principles of humanism and international solidarity, the Soviet Red Cross and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to provide gratis a consignment of medicines in order to help the children to the People's Republic of Angola. This cargo will be delivered to Luanda, capital of Angola, in the near future. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 5 LD]

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD031233Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 31 July I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Mohan Dhria, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation, and had talk with him.

I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI SAYS GOVERNMENT FULLY IN CONTROL

LD032313Y Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 3, TASS--The Afghan people has achieved considerable successes under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party since the victory of the April revolution. For the first time in Afghanistan's history, the people's government has been created and the political power went to the working people. This was said by Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He spoke in the House of Peoples, addressing officers of the People's Armed Forces of the Republic.

Nur Mohammad Taraki emphasized the need of enhancing the party's leading role in the implementation of social and economic transformations in the country. Party members must strictly observe party discipline and spread the ideology of workers and peasants among broad masses of the people.

The prime minister said that the government and the Peoples' Armed Forces fully control the situation in Afghanistan. He said it is necessary to rebuff resolutely provocative fabrications and actions of external and internal reaction that try to smear the April revolution and to disrupt social and economic transformations in the republic.

Our foreign policy is based on the principles of noninterference in interference in internal affairs of other countries, on respect of national independence and sovereignty of all peoples, Nur Mohammad Taraki said. We wish to live in peace and friendship with our neighbours with all countries.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION BACK FROM KABUL--A Soviet delegation has returned from Moscow from Kabul where it signed contracts on cooperation in building and modernizing some earlier built projects. Under one contract this country is to give Afghanistan technical assistance in building a railway and highway bridge across the Amu Darya River. The project will make it possible to increase cargo carried between the two countries. The Soviet Union will provide equipment, specialists and the credit. The two countries are also to jointly improve several motorways. One of them between Kabul and Port (?Shir Khan) will be protected against (?slides). This road crosses a mountain ridge. [Text] [Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--Raz Mohammad Taqdim, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in the Soviet Union on 16 July. [Text] [Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD]

USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP PROVEN BY SOVIET WORKERS

OW040206Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 2 Aug 78 CW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese listeners: The Soviet press has published the full text of VCP Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Le Duan's message greeting the 20th founding anniversary of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. The society's members and Soviet people were very stirred by Comrade Le Duan's sincere and warm greetings.

I had the opportunity to visit many cities where the society has subbranches. I met and talked with many of the sailors at Vladivostok and Odessa ports, workers at a machine tool plant in Leningrad, electrical engineers in Baku, weavers in Tashkent, workers at a tractor factory in Minsk and teaching cadres in Kharkov. All of them have always been ready to devote their time, knowledge, talent and labor to the noble cause of consolidating the relations of fraternity and comradeship that have bound the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples together. I still remember that in 1972 workers in the city of [name indistinct] organized communist workdays to raise money for the Support-Vietnam funds. Comrade (Levnov), a sailor in Vladivostok, told me about his ship's unloading goods at Haiphong harbor in the hail of the aggressors' bombs. In the city of [name indistinct] I saw workers toiling feverishly, to fill orders for Vietnam, turning out a number of good quality diesel motors long before schedule.

It is worth noting that all members of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society as well as all Soviet people were well aware of the major tasks, responsibilities and problems faced by the Vietnamese people during the years of resistance against imperialist aggression. The Soviet people were convinced the Vietnamese people could stand firm and should be assisted. The USSR-Vietnamese Friendship Society turned the sincere desires and wishes of millions of Soviet people into outstanding concrete acts. At present, China is brazenly exerting pressure on the Vietnamese people who [words indistinct]. All current activities of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society are aimed at fulfilling Comrade Brezhnev's pledge to support fraternal Vietnam's efforts in building a new life, improving the people's living conditions, protecting its inviolable sovereignty and consolidating the SRV, the trustworthy outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

The USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society can be proud of Comrade Le Duan's high appreciation of its activities. The awarding of Vietnam's Order of Friendship to the society is an acknowledgement of the society's contributions to strengthening fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries. In celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, all of its cadres pledge to go all out to fulfill all international obligations to Vietnam.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

LD271323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Laos, was in Moscow 20 through 24 July on the way to Belgrade for the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

LD031231Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] On 1 August a ceremonial session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board devoted to the 20th anniversary of the society's creation was held in Moscow's House of Friendship.

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR G.S. Titov, chairman of the society's Central Board, delivered a report.

Nguyen Van Kinh, leader of a delegation from the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, chairman of the society's Central Board and deputy chief of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee International Section, read a message from Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. The speaker expressed deep thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people for their tremendous multifaceted and effective aid to the revolutionary cause of Vietnam in socialist building and in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

PRC, CAMBODIA COORDINATING ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS

LD031151Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[I. Lebedev article: "Dangerous Intrigues"; first paragraph is AFP report]

[Text] "Peking, 31 July AFP--Nguyen Trong Vinh, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to China, declared today that the purpose of a Cambodian military delegation's visit to Peking is to 'coordinate' joint attacks on the SRV."

Grounds for such a conclusion exist. The Peking leaders have long been using Cambodia's present rulers to help them realize their hegemonist aspirations in Southeast Asia and overt military expansion against Socialist Vietnam. Having mounted an unbridled anti-Vietnam campaign, pushed Cambodia into armed provocations and ended all economic aid to Vietnam, Peking clearly reckons that this will slow down the process of building a socialist society in the SRV. It obviously was not without Peking's approval that the Cambodian delegation at the final session of the foreign ministers conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade sharply opposed the inclusion in the political declaration of the nonalined countries' Coordinating Bureau's recommendation that the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict be settled by means of peaceful negotiations, as Vietnam has repeatedly proposed.

The first reports on the results of the meetings between Son Sen, head of the Cambodian military delegation and deputy prime minister for national defense, and the Peking leadership--particularly Gen Chen Hsi-lien, a vice premier--which were accompanied by the usual collection of anti-Soviet fabrications, provide fresh evidence of a dangerous collusion between Peking and Phnom Penh. In Peking the Cambodian minister advocated a "still more splendid and lasting" alliance with China. Son Sen's words were undoubtedly greeted more than favorably by the Peking leadership.

The countries of Southeast Asia, which are pursuing an independent foreign policy, and the world public are following the ambitions of the Peking leadership with ever increasing apprehension and exposing Peking's foreign policy course.

[illegible] leaders are stoking tension and are opposed to detente. They do not shrink from any means to pursue their policy.

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON HEAVY CAMBODIAN LOSSES

LD3[illegible]7Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Aggressors Are Sustaining Losses"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 July--As VNA reports, the Cambodian troops with a strength approaching two regiments which invaded the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in a border area of Tay Ninh Province have suffered serious losses. More than 400 Cambodian soldiers have been killed as a result of a retaliatory strike by the Vietnamese Armed Forces.

Invasion attempts in the area of Song Be Province were successfully repelled. In the course of the fighting in the border areas of Tay Ninh and Song Be Province, in the last few days alone more than 1,200 Cambodian soldiers have been put out of action and a large quantity of prisoners and weapons has been seized, VNA reports.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD031240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 August--A delegation of the People's Supreme Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] headed by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the council, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit. The delegation was met by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials as well as by Sot Phetlasi, ambassador of the LPDR in the USSR. The delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. The Lao parliamentarians honored with a minute's silence the memory of the leader of the world's proletariat and founder of the Soviet state. The delegation members then visited the tomb of the unknown warrior at the Kremlin Wall and laid a wreath. They honored the memory of Soviet soldiers who gave up their lives in the struggle to liberate peoples from fascism and for peace throughout the world.

Sisomphon Lovansai passed on a sincere message of greetings and the warmest good wishes to the Soviet peoples on behalf of the People's Assembly and the Lao Peoples' Revolutionary Party. He said that a delegation of the supreme organ of the people's revolutionary authority has arrived in the Soviet Union for the first time. I am convinced that it will help further develop relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Lao People's Assembly, and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our countries. For our young republic, building a new life, Sisomphon Lovansai said, the practical experience of the Soviet Un[illegible] is of great significance and we hope that this visit will help us to study it. The delegation visited the Lenin Museum and toured the Kremlin.

SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS OFFER DROUGHT AID TO LAOS

LD010743Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Guided by principles of proletarian internationalism, the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, and Soviet Peace Fund have adopted decisions to grant aid to the drought-stricken population of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Food, textiles, bicycles and other manufactured goods will be delivered to Vientiane in the very near future.

PRAVDA HITS 'FORMAL APPROACH' TO ADMITTING PARTY MEMBERS

LD031403Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Young Fighters Arise"]

[Excerpt] The party does not force its numerical growth. The further we advance and the greater the tasks we must resolve, the greater the concern it shows for the quality of replenishment. This is precisely the thrust of the 24th and 25th CPSU congress decisions and the Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Kirgiz Party Organizations in Admitting to the Party and Educating Candidate Members of the CPSU."

The role of primary party organizations, above all, is great in this respect. They are called upon to increase their responsibility for recommendations and to study better and take more fully into account the opinion held of someone not only by communists but also by nonparty comrades. At party meetings--open meetings, as a rule--it is necessary to comprehensively discuss the merits and shortcomings of everyone being admitted.

Maximum objectivity, exactingness and party-minded principledness: All this is also obligatory for raykoms and gorkoms, where questions of admission to the CPSU are finally decided, and for party commissions. It is their duty to stand guard over strict observance of the provisions of the party's rules, to exclude the possibility of chance people penetrating its ranks and to eliminate manifestations of unscrupulousness in this important matter.

Such instances still occur, however. PRAVDA has written of a number of cases of a formal approach to party admission, which have occurred in Poltavskaya Oblast, Saratov, Ashkhabad and certain other places. People sometimes forget that even an isolated deviation from the rules of admission seriously damages the authority of a party organization.

The probationary period, whose role must be enhanced in every possible way, is of great significance for the comprehensive verification of the political, business and moral qualities of a candidate member of the CPSU and for his education. The fundamental Leninist principle, which decisively separated the Bolsheviks from the Mensheviks 75 years ago, is that a party member is not simply "sympathetic," he is definitely obliged to work in one of the party's organizations and to be an active political fighter. It is very important that during the probationary period the future party member should not only comprehend the significance of this principle but also learn to follow it in practice.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, having become the party of the whole people, the CPSU does not lose its class nature. It was and remains by nature the party of the working class. Workers constitute the majority of those admitted recently. The party is also being replenished with kolkhoz members. The party stratum is growing substantially among national economic specialists, teachers, doctors and figures from the world of science, literature and art--which reflects the considerable role of the intelligentsia in our society.

When regulating the growth of the party's ranks it is important to take account of the need to strengthen party influence in specific sectors of the national economy and culture. Now, in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the further strengthening of rural party organizations demands paramount attention, particularly in leading sectors of production. Much still has to be done for this. [paragraph continues]

Analyzing the work of the republic's party organizations, for example, the Belorussian CP Central Committee established that not a single livestock-raiser was admitted to the party on sovkhozes in Mlorskiy, Rossonskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Novogrudskiy and certain other rayons over the year. Yet livestock-raising today is truly a shock front!

The chief task of any party organization, wherever it operates, is to mobilize the working people for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, every communist is called upon to set an example of selfless labor and to be a skillful organizer and disseminator of progressive experience. This instruction reminds us once again of the great responsibility of the Leninist party member, whose duty it is to continue and augment the party's glorious traditions.

RSFSR SUPREME COURT VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST 'PETTY HOOLIGANISM'

LD0312l1Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A scheduled plenum of the RSFSR Supreme Court has been held to discuss questions of the republic's courts application of legislation providing for administrative liability for petty hooliganism and certain other law violations.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum drew the attention of the people's courts to the need for further improving the quality of the examination of material on administrative liability for committing petty hooliganism and certain other law violations.

The plenum pointed to the need for the courts' careful study of all circumstances concerning an event which has served as grounds for sending a case to court. They must not allow either the unjustified institution of administrative liability proceedings or the institution of proceedings against people whose actions, in terms of their nature and degree of danger to society, are criminally punishable.

The plenum drew the people's courts' special attention to the necessity of a strictly differentiated approach to solving the question of imposing administrative penalties on law violators and the broader use of the possibility, provided by the law, of sending administrative law violation cases to public organizations and working people's courts or to comrades' courts at the culprits' places of work, study or residence.

RSFSR Prosecutor B.V. Kravtsov, RSFSR Minister of Justice V.M. Blinov and responsible workers of the USSR Supreme Court and USSR MVD took part in the work of the plenum.

NEW GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIALS APPOINTED

LD0311l1Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed:

Comrade O.V. Kvilitaya first deputy chief of the Georgian Council of Ministers Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply;

Comrade T.I. Tsiklauri deputy chief of the Georgian Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS URGE ECONOMICAL USE OF MINERALS

LD031451Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[V. Mussalitin article: "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers: Using Mineral Resources Economically"]

[Text] Our country is rich in mineral resources, and this wealth insures the dynamic, planned development of the national economy. In terms of the diversity of useful minerals and the level of their extraction our state ranks among the first in the world.

At all stages of economic building the Communist Party and the Soviet state have devoted great attention to the rational use of natural resources and the conservation of nature.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The country's energy raw material requirements are growing steadily, and their production is becoming increasingly expensive. Consequently, in order to avoid an extreme increase in capital investments, it is necessary to strive for a more rational expolitation of resources...and their economical expenditure."

Important decisions have been made in recent years on improving the extraction and processing of mineral raw materials. In 1975 the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the foundations of the USSR and union republics legislation on mineral resources. Appropriate codes were adopted by union republics.

At the session held on 28 July in the Kremlin of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities Industry Commissions, as we have already reported, there was a long discussion on observing the requirements of legislation on mineral resources with respect to the comprehensive use of mineral raw materials. The session was conducted by the chairmen of the commissions--Ya. R. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

The session summed up the results of the great, fruitful work by deputies of the country's highest organ of power, who studied and analyzed this question in depth. The session was preceded by a check on the activity of several industrial enterprises. Materials were also examined that have reached the commission from the USSR Gosplan. The USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Science and Technology, the State Committee on Prices, the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision and the State Commission for Stockpiling Useful Minerals, the USSR Ministry of Geology, several other ministries and departments, and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Ya. P. Ryabov spoke at the session, and reports were delivered by V. I. Degtyarev, chairman of the Joint Deputies' Preparatory Committee, and V. P. Bibilurov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

The speakers noted that in recent years the use of raw mineral resources has improved significantly. This has been achieved through a comprehensive approach to exploiting mineral resources, the introduction of progressive systems for working deposits, and an improvement in methods of processing useful minerals.

The leading experience of the collectives of the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine and the Balkhash mining and metallurgical combine in the comprehensive exploitation of useful minerals is being dissiminated increasingly widely throughout the country. This experience, as is known, was approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Many sectors of industry have achieved significant successes in comprehensive exploitation of raw mineral resources. Thus, in nonferrous metallurgy during the production of the main product more than 60 different valuable elements are obtained as by-products.

The experience of the collectives of Estonia's industrial enterprises in expanding the application of oil shale is instructive.

Interesting work is being done in ferrous metallurgy, where the comprehensive processing of low content iron ores from the Kachkanar deposit has been established on a major industrial scale.

The total economic saving from the comprehensive exploitation of mineral raw materials in the national economy in the Ninth 5-Year Plan is estimated at several billion rubles.

The analysis of the materials submitted to the commission and the detailed discussion, during preparations for the commission session, of the rational use of mineral resources, in which economic specialists and prominent scientists in the country took part, show that at the present stage an important reserve for obtaining extra output and raising production efficiency is the comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials. It is inscribed in the basic directions for USSR's economic development for 1976-1980 on this point: "...to raise the standard of obtaining useful minerals from the earth, to insure more complete and comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials...."

It has been calculated that comprehensive exploitation of mineral raw materials will make possible an increase in the potential of mining industry sectors of more than 25 percent. It will be possible to obtain additional output worth billions of rubles per year.

It is precisely thus, in the spirit of the time, that the tasks set by the 25th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum must be resolved.

While noting the undoubted successes achieved by the country's industrial enterprises in the cause of comprehensively exploiting mineral raw materials and in implementing effective environmental conservation measures, the deputies focused particular attention on questions that are still to be resolved.

At the commission session Deputies G.A. Kolesov, A.P. Bogomyakov, V.K. Akulintsev and I.A. Ibragimov noted that in carrying out geological work instances of incomplete geological study of useful mineral deposits often occur, as well as errors in determining reserves of the main and additional useful components. Serious shortcomings in the sphere of geological study of resources and in determining an economic estimate of deposits of useful minerals lead to a situation where all the potentials for the comprehensive exploitation of mineral resources are not taken into account in planning by mining and processing enterprises.

The work of union ministries of coal, ferrous, oil, gas and chemical industry and certain others, which still devote too little attention to raising the efficiency of exploiting comprehensive deposits of useful minerals, was subjected to serious criticism at the session.

Serious shortcomings in resolving questions of the comprehensive exploitation of mineral raw materials and the extremely slow implementation of work to create and introduce new, waste-free types of technological processes into industry are leading to the formation of a tremendous quantity of unexploited raw materials. At the same time, with an economical attitude industrial waste could become valuable raw material.

The industry commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers adopted a resolution envisaging the need for the comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials and for the introduction of progressive methods and waste-free types of technological processes, the further improvement of the exploitation of useful minerals, and the improvement of work in this important sector of the economy.

At the same session information from D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Science and Technology, on measures adopted on the commissions' proposal to elaborate an all-union law on fuel and energy savings was also examined.

Proposals aimed at further improving legislation on mineral resources in the light of the demands made by the new USSR Constitution on the conservation of natural resources, were put forward.

MEDAL INSTITUTED FOR SIBERIAN MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

LD040727 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 July 1978 frontpages an 80-word 26 July USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Institution of the Medal 'For Opening Up the Mineral Resources and Developing the Oil and Gas Complex of West Siberia'" signed by L. Brezhnev and M. Georgadze. Beneath the text of the decree PRAVDA publishes the 500-word regulations governing the medal, signed by M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ARMENIAN 6-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS SHOW 'GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS'

NC031143Y Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0525 GMT 3 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The Armenian CP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Council of Trade Unions has examined the implementation of the 1978 plan for the first half of the year. They issued a statement, noting that great achievements were registered in production and improvement of quality in the first half of 1978, as well as in the economic and social development of the republic. Most of the 5-year plan targets for 1978 were fulfilled. According to the statement, most pledges in the industrial sectors havebeen fulfilled earlier than the target set. There has been overproduction worth more than R50.5 million. Compared with last year's results, the volume of production grew by 8.2 percent against the 7.1 percent estimated in the plan for 1978.

Labor Force, Population Figures

NC031144Y Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0525 GMT 3 Aug 78 NC

[Summary] According to the figures published by the Central Statistical Administration, the number of workers and [public] servants in the republic reached 1.095 million during the first half of the year. Compared with last year, there was an increase of 52,600--that is, a 5 percent increase. A total of 26,800 specialized persons were working in public enterprises. The population of the Armenian SSR on 1 January 1978 was 2.977 million.

CSA REPORTS 9 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN CUT IN PAST WEEK

LD031402Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Twelve union republics are now engaged in harvesting work. In the past week, grain was cut on an area of almost 9 million hectares and reaped on more than 6 million, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports.

Further CSA Report

LD031402Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The green harvest has reached a decisive stage. According to figures given by USSR Central Statistical Administration for 31 July, 32.5 million tons of hay had been laid in on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Over the last week natural and sown grasses have been harvested on an area of about 6 million hectares. Grass harvesting has been completed in Lithuania and Turkmenia, and is coming to an end in Estonia, Uzbekistan and Belorussia. Compared with the same period last year, stores of fodder on farms in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and other republics have been increased.

RUVINSKIY ROUNDS UP REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD031502Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Roundup of agricultural reports presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Summary] Over the past week grain crops have been cut throughout the country on 8.6 million hectares. Mass work is now in progress in the central Ukraine, the lower Volga valley area and Rostovskaya Oblast. In most farms in the Northern Caucasus, Azerbaijan, the Crimea and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan threshing is practically at an end. This week 222,000 combine harvesters were at work in the grain fields, which is 40,000 more than last week. Grain procurement is proceeding throughout the country at a rapid pace, and the grain being delivered to procurement points is of high quality. According to the USSR Agriculture Ministry, however, quite a large amount of rye has accumulated on farms and is only slowly being delivered to grain elevators and grain reception stations. There are several reasons for this: Sometimes the farms themselves are not working actively enough to deliver the grain; and in many cases the reception agencies are delaying the reception of the rye from farms. Correspondent Anatoliy Naimushin reports from Kursk:

[Naimushin] August has brought good weather to the Central-Chernozem Zone. Grain crops have been cut on almost 150,000 hectares, which is more than 20 percent of the total area. Machine operators are trying to bring the area of crops cut per day in the oblast up to 100,000 hectares. Yesterday, crops had been put into swathes on 70,000 hectares. Summer rain, thunderstorms and winds have left their trace; nearly half the grain crops have been flattened and the ears entangled.

[Ruvinskiy] Correspondent Aleksandr Kutuzov reports from Nikolayev:

[Kutuzov] Some farms have not been able to organize properly the 24 hour working of combine harvesters. The harvesting period has coincided with heavy rainfall, which is unusual for the area. At the beginning of August almost 600,000 tons of grain had been delivered to granaries, which is about half the planned amount.

While the operation to transport the grain from farms to the elevators is being carried out more or less successfully, the transporting of the grain by railroad leaves something to be desired. Last month alone the Odessa Railroad Directorate provided grain reception services with 288 railroad cars less than they should have had. At a visit to the Nikolayev port grain elevator yesterday, I was shown the broken dirty state of the freight cars provided for grain transportation. The workers at the elevator have to repair the cars themselves, which is work that the railroad itself should carry out. The railroad even refuses to put its own seals on the cars loaded with grain, thereby releasing itself from responsibility for the safety of the grain during transport. I witnessed a test loading of one of the cars with grain when most of the grain spilled out immediately onto the rails.

[Ruvinskiy] One hopes that the Railroad Ministry will intervene immediately to remedy the situation.

We move on to the Non-Chernozem Zone where harvesting has begun in southern areas, but where grain crops have been flattened on 20 million hectares. Our Ryazan correspondent reports that grain crops have been cut on 100,000 hectares. Harvesting began in the area 2 weeks later than usual due to the poor weather and low temperatures. Last year half the sown area was harvested by this time. A session of the Ryazanskiy Obkom has just been held to discuss the question of harvesting and how to carry out the sowing of winter wheat, which usually occupies 350,000-400,000 hectares. The obkom recommends that all farms begin plowing work as soon as the crops in the fields have been cleared and threshed.

At the microphone now we have Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR:

[Zabaznyy] This year a good grain harvest has been grown almost everywhere, including the Non-Chernozem Zone. All the same, nature has created difficulties as perhaps never before for harvesting and other associated work. There is now much work to be done in the fields to harvest the grain without losses, lay in fodder and prepare the soil for sowing next year's crops. This applies particularly to the Non-Chernozem Zone, where grain harvesting is only just getting underway, but only a few days remain before winter crops are to be sown. In a number of oblasts, the laying-in of fodder situation is not very good. To cope with widespread flattened crops in the Non-Chernozem Zone, many farms prepared in good time attachments for harvesting equipment that are giving very good results.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3 AUGUST

LD040339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 3 August 1978 reports that harvesting will begin in a few days in areas around the Irtysh River in Omskaya Oblast. Grain crops are to be harvested on more than 2 million hectares. A harvest of 1.6 million tons has been pledged.

In its 0500 GMT farm news, the station reports that: --In Orenburgskaya Oblast, harvesting on the second million hectares has begun.

--In Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the harvest of grain crops is nearly complete, with a yield of 38 quintals per hectare.

--In Belgorodskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on more than 50 percent of the production area.

--In Ryazanskaya Oblast, all rayons are harvesting winter crops. They have been cut on 100,000 hectares. Combines are fitted with attachments for flattened crops and drying installations are fully ready. Grain crops are being sent to reception points.

At 0700 GMT the station reports that in Kustanayskaya Oblast grain will be harvested from more than 4 million hectares. Workers have pledged to sell the state no less than 190 million puds of graincrops.

At 1200 GMT the station says that grain crop producers in Kalachevskiy are the first in Volgogradskaya Oblast to have fulfilled their plan for sales to the state, with deliveries of 111,000 tons, 13,000 tons over their quota.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN GRAIN HARVEST--The grain harvest in the Araratian plain and surrounding regions is in full swing and near completion. Farmers in the Noyemberyan region, who are harvesting 22 centner of grain per hectare, have already fulfilled the target plan by 70 percent. A high yield is expected in the Nayiri, Tumanyan and other regions. According to the figures published by the Central Statistical Administration on 31 July, the areas harvested by 31 July reached 15,556 hectares with a yeild of more than 30 centner per hectare. Last year the grain harvested during the same period was 24 centner per hectare. Grain harvesting in the Ashdarak region has been completed and a total of 700 hectares have been harvested. The average yield was 20 centner per hectare. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 NC]

PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM--The 10th Primorskiy Kraykom plenum was held in Vladivostok today to discuss the results of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the kray party organization. Kraykom First Secretary Komakin delivered a report. The plenum noted major shortcomings in the kray's agriculture, observing that the growth rate of agricultural production does not satisfy the increasing needs of the population for foodstuffs and of industry for raw materials. The yield of agricultural crops, particularly vegetables, potatoes and soybeans, is still low in sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Measures aimed at developing rice growing are being implemented slowly. The development of livestock breeding in the kray still does not correspond to the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. Productivity and the number of livestock and poultry are increasing slowly in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plenum fully approved the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on further development of agriculture in the USSR. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW]

ARMENIAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--The Armenian CP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Council of Trade Unions have summed up the results achieved by the republic's livestock-breeders in the first half of 1978. The workers in livestock-breeding have registered a certain degree of success in fulfilling the target plan and in increasing animal production. Compared with the first half of 1978, the number of large and small livestock increased by 1.3 percent by July 1978. The plan for sale of meat to the state has been overfulfilled by 117.6 percent; the sale of milk by 185.8 percent; and the sale of eggs 137.8 percent. Compared with the same period in 1977, the sale of meat to the state increased by 2,230 tons and the sale of eggs by 1.1 million. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 NC]

PROGRESS-2 BURNED UP IN ATMOSPHERE OVER PACIFIC

LD040751Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre reports that the flight of the automatic cargo ship Progress-2, which was put into earth orbit on 7 July 1978, has ended. After the planned program was carried out, the flight position of the Progress-2 ship was changed in space by command from earth. At the preset time, its engine was switched on, and, as a result of the braking, the ship began a descent trajectory, entered the dense strata of the atmosphere in the planned area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

COSMONAUTS TO CONDUCT MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD040408Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing to carry out their planned work onboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 scientific research complex. Today the crew will carry out integrated medical observations. As a rule, these observations are carried out by the cosmonauts every 8 to 10 days. Biological experiments on the study of plant development in conditions of weightlessness are continuing. On 3 August another technical experiment on the Kristal installation was completed aboard the complex. Another monocrystal of a semiconductor substance was obtained. According to telemetric information, all the onboard systems of Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 are working normally. The cosmonauts feel fine.

REHABILITATED GENETICIST REFUTES EUGENICS THEORY

LD031205 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 July 1978 carries on page 2 a 3,000-word interview with Academician N.P. Dubinin, director of the Institute of General Genetics. (N.P. Dubinin, an adherent of the Mendelian-Morganist school of thought in genetics, was among a group of Soviet geneticists involved in self-criticism at the 10th geneticists' conference in Moscow on 7 August 1948 after Trofim Lysenko, with official party backing, condemned the Mendelians and Morganists.)

An editorial preamble to the article mentions Dubinin's difficulties in the past: "Nikolay Petrovich Dubinin is a person who had a difficult career... In science making one's way in life is in general not an easy affair, and for N.P. Dubinin they were years that tested most severely his scrupulousness, his devotion to his chosen work, his courage and honest service to his people and motherland." Although the body of the interview contains no mention of Lysenko or the Lysenko school of thought, one of the questions put to Dubinin concerns the possibilities of genetics in the development of man and the correlation of social and genetic factors. In his answer Dubinin states: "I recall my first acute clashes on questions of theory with scientists of the thirties. One of them--at that time a prominent authority--quite seriously declared in an article of his that through the 'genetic improvement of people' the country could fulfill the 5-year plan more rapidly... At that time I assessed this article as reactionary and I said that that position had nothing in common with Marxist teachings about the individual and society. I recall this now because there are still scientists who stick to the positions of eugenics--the pseudoscience of "improving human nature." He then goes on to refute the theory of eugenics in more detail and to stress the role of education in improving human qualities.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

'MIGHTY INDUSTRY' SEEN AS BASIS OF NAVAL POWER

LD030935 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 July 1978 publishes on page 3 a 1,,00-word article by Adm Engr V. Novikov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy, under the heading "The Fatherland's Reliable Guard," on USSR Navy Day. After referring to Brezhnev's visit to the Pacific Fleet last year and giving a brief history of the Soviet Navy, Novikov says:

"The basis of the Navy's combat might now consists of nuclear submarines armed with long-range missiles that can be launched underwater and homing torpedoes. Surface ships have also undergone a qualitative change and are capable of resolving a wide range of combat tasks in armed struggle at sea.

"The creation of such ships has become possible in a country with mighty industry because of the use of the latest achievements of machine building, radioelectronics, instrument-making, metallurgy and the new materials industry. The modern combat ship--both submarine and surface--is the embodiment of leading scientific knowledge. In essence, many plants and enterprises play a part in its creation, and tremendous work is invested in it by the working class, engineers and scientists."

Novikov concludes by expressing gratitude to shipbuilding and other industrial workers and mentioning some of the Navy's leading ships in socialist competition.

BRIEFS

SEVASTOPOL NAVAL PARADE--Sevastopol working people and Black Sea sailors have solemnly commemorated Navy Day. A naval parade in the Severnaya Bay of the Hero City was the main event of the day. Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet, received the parade. The crews of ships and submarines, pilots, missile troops and marines displayed their high mastery and combat training. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU]

KHABAROVSK NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS--The working people of Khabarovskiy Kray have marked the USSR Navy Day and the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Far East Military District on a broad scale. Thousands of Khabarovsk city residents gathered along the Amur riverside to view water sports events. Large open air festivals were also held in city parks in Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk. Military sports events and a parade with the participation of war veterans, Suvorov school students and representatives of all types of troops were held at the Lenin Stadium in Khabarovsk. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW]

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